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an angle in the centre and attached to the outer parts at their other extremities. These outer articles are formed each as follows: First, There is a large plate which is bent around an inner basal piece, and is deeply notched laterally, but is produced anteriorly into a broad almost rudely punctate plate, and posteriorly into a short, slender process, terminating in an imperfect hook. This last process is sometimes obsolete. Second, Articulating with the inner basal piece, alluded to, there exists a large, strongly-curved, acute hook or claw, whose distal extremity is subcylindrical. The female genital appendages are small, and are composed on each side of a very thin plate and a process about a line in length, irregularly prismatic in shape proximally; but distally excavated suddenly, so as to be flattened for the remainder of its course.

Hab.—California. Smithsonian Institution.

S. ANGUSTICEPS.

S. niger, lateribus brunneo maculatis; capitis superficie antica angusta, longa, supra nigra, infra albido-brunnea; antennis ? ; segmentis 75; scutis et infra et supra distincte canaliculatis; squama anali triangula.

The color of this species is black, with a brown band on the sides, in which is a black dot marking the position of the lateral pores. The lower portion of the head is very light-brown, and has its margin rather deeply emarginate. Along the posterior cephalic border is a somewhat crescentic area, which is nearly smooth and is medianly canaliculate, adjoining this the surface suddenly is rudely punctate, but gradually becomes smoother. The eyes are arranged in three transverse rows, the posterior being much the longer. The first scutum is copiously coarsely punctate, and is posteriorly slightly canaliculate on the dorsum, but distinctly so on the sides. The lateral processes, even in the female, are very small, the second scutum being produced forwards so as to abut on the head. The posterior subscuta are on the dorsum closely, rather deeply, and more or less obliquely canaliculate, but on the sides less distinctly and more distantly so. The anterior subscuta are very distantly and much more lightly and obliquely canaliculate, and are also more closely channeled below than above. The surface of the anal scutum is irregularly and minutely corrugate. We have seen but one specimen,—a female. The female genital appendages appear to consist of two conoidal bodies coalescing at their bases and united together towards their apices by a broad plate, so placed as to present towards them an inclined surface. Into the base of these pyramidal processes fit other somewhat prismatic bodies, with their thin edge formed of several pieces.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab.—San Francisco. Smithsonian Institution. R. D. Cutts.

Notes of Botanical Visits to the Lower Part of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

BY WM. M. CANBY.

The peninsula lying between Delaware and Chesapeake Bays has been almost a *terra incognita* to botanists; although, from its geographical position, and from the varied character of the country, embracing great variety of soil, salt and fresh water marshes and rivers, large swamps, and a considerable extent of coast, it might well be supposed to be a fine botanical district.

In this expectation, the writer, (sometimes accompanied by botanical friends,) made short visits to a few places in the counties of Sussex, in Delaware, and Worcester and Somerset, in Maryland, during the months of September and October last. Taking into account the lateness of the season and the limited

[Jan.

extent of country looked over, the result, as shown in the list below, is encouraging, and leads to the belief that a more extensive exploration would yield further additions to the Northern Flora.

When our knowledge of the botany of this peninsula becomes more perfect, an interesting comparison might be made of its Flora with that of the lower part of Illinois; the plants of the Southern Mississippi Valley would probably be found creeping up into the latter, as those of the Southern coast, and Pine Barren region, do into the former.

Of a considerable number of rare and interesting plants collected, only those not described in the "Manual" of Prof. Gray are given in the list below, with some observations on rare allied species. One or two, detected in localities not in the district under consideration, are also given.

DESMODIUM OCHROLEUCUM, M. A. Curtis, in Herb. Gray. (*Hedysarum humifusum*, Ell. in Herb. Muhl.): caule procumbente tereti hirsuto elongato; foliolis ovatis aliquanto rhomboidiis reticulatis; stipulis et bracteis ovatis acuminatis striatis; floribus ochroleucis; lomentorum articulis, ($\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ pollicaribus,) reticulatis sæpius contortis.

In an open woodland, one mile south of "Public Landing," (on Chingoteague Bay,) Worcester county, Maryland. Fl. Sept. 4. Fruit. Oct. 2.

Stems many (6 to 10), 18 inches to 3 ft. long, spreading in every direction from the root, and, with the petioles and pedicels, quite hirsute with spreading hairs, as well as pubescent with shorter hooked ones. Flowers ochroleucus! Legume (always?) much contorted.

There is a specimen of this plant without flowers in Muhlenberg's herbarium, sent by Elliott from South Carolina under the name of *Hedysarum humifusum*. The fruit on this presents the same twisted appearance as in all the Maryland specimens. This specimen is not in the general collection, but is contained in a special collection of the genus *Hedysarum*, which is accompanied by a numbered list. In this, Elliott's plant is placed in a distinct paper, and far separated from Muhlenberg's *humifusum*; the former being No. 19, the latter (in full), "No. 43 ——— *humifusum*, Aug. 25, 27, 12"—(the latter number probably intended for the year 1812). Thus it would appear, that Muhlenberg, at the time of making up this monographic collection, considered them distinct, as they certainly are. But afterwards, in his description in the MSS., Plant. Amer. Sept., and in the printed work, he confounds them, and in the latter the locality of *Hedysarum humifusum* is given, "Mass. to Penna. and Carolina." The last is to be excluded, as the species has been found only near* Waltham, Mass. (Bigelow) and Lancaster, Penna.

HYDROCOTYLE VULGARIS, L.?—In a swamp one mile east of Snow Hill, Maryland. Umbels, or rather verticils, two to five. Sept. to Oct.

HYDROCOTYLE REPANDA, Pers.—A glabrate form, found in meadows bordering Chingoteague Bay, Worcester county, Maryland. Oct.

* The Mass. locality is now supposed to be destroyed. In Muhlenberg's MSS. in the library of the Academy, he gives the date of collection and locality of his plant,—viz., "Aug. 23, 12, (1812), upon Montgomery Island." This may be in the River Susquehanna. The attention of botanists in the neighborhood is requested to this point. The plant may yet be identified and specimens furnished from the original locality. The descriptions in Torrey and Gray, Gray's Manual, &c., appear to be sufficient, except that the character,—stem angled or striated,—should be added to distinguish it from the round stem of *D. ochroleucum*.

The three allied species may be thus compared:

D. ROTUNDFOLIUM.—Stem *hirsute* and angled; leaflets *orbicular*; bracts and stipules *broadly ovate*; flowers purple; joints of the legume large.

D. HUMIFUSUM.—Stem angled, nearly *smooth*; leaflets *ovate*; stipules and bracts *lanceolate*; flowers purple; joints of the legume *small*.

D. OCHROLEUCUM.—Stem *terete, hirsute*; leaflets *ovate reticulated*; stipules and bracts *ovate acuminate*; flowers *ochroleucus*; joints of the *twisted pod large*.

ELEPHANTOPUS TOMENTOSUS, L.—Common in open woodlands from Milford, Delaware, southward. Sept., Oct.

PLUCHEA BIFRONS, D.C.—Borders of a mill-pond near Salisbury, Somerset county, Md. Sept.

MENTHA AQUATICA, L.—Shores of Nanticoke River near Seaford, Delaware. Sept. Stems 3 to 4 feet long, decumbent, sending up erect flowering branches. Probably naturalized.

MYOSOTIS VERSICOLOR, Pers. — Naturalized near Wilmington, Delaware. June.

HELIOTROPIMUM CURASSAVICUM, L.—Shores of Chingoteague Bay. Doubtless indigenous.

ALNUS MARITIMA, Muhl.! in Herb. et Plant. Amer. Sept., MSS., vol. i. p. 193; Nutt., Sylva, vol. i. p. 34. Frequent in Sussex county, Delaware, and southward in Maryland. Flowering in September! Specimens of this plant, consisting of small branches with leaves only, exist in the herbarium of Muhlenberg. In the Academy's herbarium there are specimens, collected by Dr. Pickering, with leaves and fruit. By last season's collections, the anomaly of a fall-flowering alder is brought to light. So singular a departure from the habit of the genus may well excite a doubt as to whether it is not a mere sport, or the precocious blooming of an ordinarily spring-flowering plant. Yet the observations made seem to preclude this idea. The plant was noticed at several stations over a range of fifty miles, and in the beginning of September was every where found in blossom. In going over much the same ground about the middle of the month, the sterile catkins had all fallen or withered; and when again observed in the beginning of October, no preparation for spring flowering could be seen, although on *A. serrulata* the young catkins were already an inch long. Next season's observations will probably decide the question. This shrub, or small tree, attains the height of 16 to 18 feet, growing much like *A. serrulata*, but with a more open habit, and with the bark lighter colored. The leaves are smooth and glossy, on longish petioles, not furrowed above, thick, and strongly veined beneath. Sterile catkins resembling those of *A. incana*, but the scales more glutinous. The glossy foliage and handsome sterile catkins (should they prove to be regularly produced in the fall), would make this a desirable shrub in lawns, &c.

CEPHALOXYS FLABELLATA, Desv., (*Juncus repens*, Michx.)—Low grounds near Salisbury and Snow Hill, Md. Sept.

ELEOCHARIS SIMPLEX, Torr.—Common in low grounds in Sussex county, Delaware and in Maryland.

SCIRPUS CANBYI, Gray, n. sp.*—In a small stream and mill-pond east of Salis-

* Dr. Gray has kindly furnished the following:

"*SCIRPUS CANBYI*, sp. nov.—Culmo elato (3—5-pedali) folio prælongo canaliculato-triquetro stipato inferne obtuse trigono superne triquetro apice involucrium monophyllum pseudo-umbellam plurifloram longe superans desinente; umbella sessili dichotomo-composita; umbellulis sæpius biradiatis involucrellatis, radiis omnibus elongatis plerisque monostachyis; spicis oblongis; squamis laxe imbricatis oblongo-ovatis acutiusculis dorso viridulis nervosis marginibus late scariosis pallidis; setis perigyniis 6 patentim barbellatis achenium obovato-triquetrum subito rostellatum paullo superantibus.

"So distinct is this species that there is no other known to me with which it may be particularly compared. By its mode of growth, triangular stem and erect one-leaved involucre, appearing like a continuation of the naked stem, it would have to be referred to the section which contains *S. pungens*. But the radical leaf is remarkably developed; the greenish spikes (half an inch long) of a very different aspect, all on long and slender rays, which come off in pairs (the first pair closely sessile at the base of the involucre) from the nodes of a zigzag rachis, in the axil of a bract or involucre (the lowest of which resembles the involucre leaf only on a smaller scale, the others more reduced and scarious), and mostly accom-

bury, Md., growing in water from six inches to two and a half feet deep. Stems throwing out scaly-jointed runners from the base, which take root at the joints, and sometimes produce a few delicate immersed leaves. Upper part of stem and leaves sharply triangular, the involucre channelled or bayonet-shaped, six to nine inches long. The credit of detecting this species belongs to my friend, Albert Commons, of Delaware, who accompanied me in one of my visits.

RHYNCHOSPORA PALLIDA, M. A. Curtis, Chapman's Flora, p. 527.—Not uncommon in the Pine Barrens of New Jersey, especially near Quaker Bridge and Atsion. June and July. This has probably been overlooked, from its close external resemblance to *R. alba*, Vahl., but it is very distinct.

ARISTIDA LANATA, Poir.—Sandy soil near Salisbury, Md. October.

The Librarian read his annual report for 1863, as follows :—

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN FOR 1863.

The Librarian begs leave to report that, during the year just past, the following additions have been made to the Library, viz :

Folio 15; Quarto 282; Octavo 638; Duodecimo 16; Maps, &c., 15; Total 966. Of which there were Volumes 101; Tracts 850; Maps 15; Total 966.

These have been received from the following sources :—

Editors 157; Authors 82; Societies 449; Maclure Fund 43; Library Fund 81; Dr. Wilson 124; Smithsonian Institution 4; J. P. Hall, 1; J. W. Dawson 1; A. D. Bache 1; Secretary of the Treasury 1; Asa Gray 1; R. L. Barnes 1; S. S. Garrigues 1; Dr. Hammond, U. S. A., 1; Geol. Survey of India 1; J. L. Darlington 1; New York State Library 10; New York State University 3; W. I. Kintsing 1; Isaac Lea 1; P. A. Dare 1; Total 966.

These belong to the following departments, viz. :—

Journals 694; Bibliography 24; Agriculture 1; Languages 2; Geology 56; Ornithology 28; Botany 20; Physical Science 13; Conchology 19; Mammalogy 3; Biography 3; Gen. Nat. History 36; Mineralogy 2; Anatomy and Physiology 19; Entomology 29; Voyages and Travels 2; Herpetology 2; Medicine 3; Religion 1; Antiquities 2; Ichthyology 1; Helminthology 1; Chemistry 5; Total 966.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. D. SERGEANT, *Librarian*.

Pursuant to the By-Laws, an election of members of the Standing Committees for 1864 was held, as follows :—

ETHNOLOGY.

J. A. MEIGS,
S. S. HALDEMAN,
I. I. HAYES,

BOTANY.

E. DURAND,
JOSEPH CARSON,
AUBREY H. SMITH.

panied by an internal scarious bract; and the scales of the spike are thin-membranaceous and greenish. Stamens 3. Bristles of the perigynium stout, beset with widely spreading or somewhat retrorse, weak, short hairs rather than barbs. Style 3-cleft. Achenium smooth, a line and a half long, triangular, with the inner face broadest; the broad and even retuse summit tipped with a conspicuous, very abrupt and narrow beak. At my especial request, I am permitted to characterize this species and to name it in honor of the collector, my valued correspondent, Mr. Canby. I leave it to him to give an account of its mode of growth and general character." A. GRAY.

1864.]